

NAGY, K.L.

Probabilistically interpretable field theories with an indefinite metric. Acta phys Hung 11 no.2:193-199 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Institute for Theoretical Physics of the Roland Eotvos University, Budapest. Presented by K.F.Novobatzky.  
(Quantum field theory)  
(Matrices)  
(Probabilities)

NAGY, K.

Angular correlation between neutrino and gamma-quantum in K-capture.  
II. Acta phys Hung 12 no.3:193-198 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Roland Eotvos University,  
Budapest. Presented by K.F.Novobatzky.  
(Neutrinos) (Gamma rays) (Quantum theory)  
(Electrons)

NAGY, K.L.

Generalized Lippmann-Schwinger equations for theories with  
multipole ghosts. Acta phys Hung 17 no.1/2:97-101 '64.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Lorand Eotvos  
University, Budapest. Presented by Z.Gyulai.

NAGY, K.L.

A model with multipole-type ghosts. Acta phys Hung 14 no.1:11-14 '62.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Roland Eotvos University,  
Budapest. Presented by K.F. Novobatzky.

NAGY, K.L.

Dispersion relations in theories with indefinite metric. Acta  
phys Hung 14 no.1:15-20 '62.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Roland Eotvos University,  
Budapest. Presented by K.F. Novobatzky.

NAGY, Karoly

Chemical processing of roves made of unretted hemp fibers.  
Magy textil 14 no.4:152-155 Ap '62

1.Textilipari Kutato Intezet munkatarsa.

NAGY, Karoly, a fizikai tudomanyok doktora, egyetemi tanar

On the philosophical content of the theory of relativity;  
remark about the article by Tibor Elek. Magy tud 69 no.12:775-  
778 D '62.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Budapest.

OSZTROVSZKY, Gyorgy; Schiller, Janos; PALFI, Laszlo, okleveles villamosmernok; BOZSIK, Ferenc; GYORI, Attila, okleveles villamosmernok, foenergetikus; VARGA, Endre, okleveles gepeszmernok; TURAN, Gyorgy, okleveles gepesz- mernok; SZENDY, Karoly, dr., fokonstruktur; KOVACS, Ferenc, okleveles villamosmernok; CSILY, Jeno, fodiszpecser; BEREZNAY, Frigyes, fomer- mernok; PALOS, Ferenc, okleveles mernok; FILARSZKY, Zoltan, okleveles gepeszmernok; NEMETH, Imre, okleveles villamosmernok, fomernok; AL- PAR, Imre, okleveles gepeszmernok, foenergetikus; GATI, Geza, okle- veles villamosmernok; BEKE, Gyula, okleveles gepeszmernok; VISNYOV- SZKY, Endre, foeloado; VERKITS, Gyorgy, okleveles villamosmernok, fo- mernok; FUTO, Istvan, oklevels gepeszmernok; NAGY, Karoly; PIKLER, Ferenc; SZEPESSY, Sandor, okleveles gepeszmernok; NADAY, Zoltan, ok- leveles gepeszmernok, fotechnologus; BUCHHOLCZ, Janos, okleveles ge- peszmernok, fomernok

An account of the 11th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Electro- technical Association held in Pecs, July 18-20, 1963. Energia es atom 16 no.12:559 D '63.

(Continued on next card)

NAGY, Karoly

About the two types of neutrinos. Fiz szemle 13 no.1:9-13  
Ja '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Elmeleti Fizikai Tanszek.

NAGY, K.L.

N-O scattering dispersion relation in the Lee model with dipole  
ghost. Acta phys Hung 15 no.3:199-202 '63.

1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, Roland Eotvos University,  
Budapest. Presented by K.F. Novobatzky, editorial board member,  
"Acta Physica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae."

BALLA, Bela; CSETENYI, Janos; NAGY, Karoly

Examination of the mixture of raw materials in glass manufacture.  
Epitoanyag 17 no.2:68-75 F '65.

I. Isotope Institute of the National Atomic Energy Commission,  
Budapest.

L 04469-67 EWI(n) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028837

SOURCE CODE: HU/0016/65/000/004/010G/0107

AUTHOR: Nagy, Karoly

ORG: Department for Theoretical Physics, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Elmoleti Fizikai Tanszek)

TITLE: Theory of the weak interactions between elementary particles

19

SOURCE: Fizikai szemle, no. 4, 1965, 100-107

TOPIC TAGS: elementary particle, particle interaction, pi meson, k meson, neutrino, lepton, beta decay

ABSTRACT: The contemporary theoretical considerations on weak interactions between elementary particles were discussed. The following subjects were covered: beta-decomposition, interaction between leptons, effects of strong interactions,  $S = 0$  (abundance-retaining) decompositions,  $S \neq 0$  (abundance-changing) decompositions, the two types of neutrinos, decomposition of the  $K^0$  meson into 2, and problems involved in the higher approximations of perturbation calculations. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 34 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 egl/v

ADAM, G.; MESZAROS, I.; LEHOTZKY, K.; NAGY, K.

The role of the limbic cortex in visceral afferentation. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 10 no. 4:411-415 Aug 58.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.  
role of limbic cortex in visceral afferent mechanisms of  
autonomic NS (Hun))  
(AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.  
same)

NAGY, K.

ADAM, G.; MESZAROS, I.; LKHOTZKY, K.; NAGY, K.

The role of the limbic cortex in visceral afferentation. Acta physiol.  
hung. 14 no.2:135-139 1958.

1. Institute of Physiology, Medical University, Budapest.  
(BRAIN, physiol.  
limbic system, role in visceral afferentation)

HAGY, Kalman

Innovation in military medicine in 1945-1950. [Manuscript] 1984-63  
S.W.O. - Vol.

ADAM, Gyorgy; BODANSZKY, Hedvig; MATYUS, Endre; MESZAROS, Istvan;  
HAGY, Klara

On compensatory activity of the afferent system of the kidney  
pelvis. Kiserletes Orvostud. 11 no.5:507-510 O '59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete es  
Urológiai Klinikaja.  
(KIDNEY PELVIS physiol)

KATONA, Ferenc, Dr.; NAGY, Klara, P.; OBAL, Ferenc, Dr.

New types of deconnection in neurosurgical operations. Magy. sebes-  
zet 12 no.1:88-96 Mar 59.

1. Az Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet Kozlemenye Igazgato:  
Zoltan Laszlo Dr.

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL  
in brain surg. (Hun))

(BRAIN, surg.  
artif. hibernation in (Hun))

DEAK, Gyorgy, dr., P. MAGY, Klara, dr.; SAFAR, Mihaly, dr.

Results of surgical treatment of intracranial metastases of carcinoma.  
Orv. hetil. 103 no.4:153-157 Ja '62.

1. Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet.  
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS surgery)

RUSZ, Sandor, dr.; NAGY, Klara, dr.

Subnormal (low in proteins and thin) cerebrospinal fluid in  
epilepsy. Idegyogy szemle 17 no. 6:167-172 Je'64

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ideg- es Elmeklinika-  
janak (Igazgato: Juhasz, Pal, dr., egyetem tanar) kozlemenye.

FELSZEGHY, E.; ILIES, M.; LITERAT, L; NAGY, L.; SOOS, I.; STOICOVICI, E.

Contributions to the study of colloidal clays in Rumania. Pt. 5.

Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 7 no.1:87-97 '62.

FELSZEGHY, E.; STOICOVICI, E.; NAGY, L.; KROBL, P.; LITERAT, L.  
ILIES, M.

Contributions to the study on the colloidal clays in  
Rumania. Pt. 6. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 3 no. 2:95-105 '63.

BARTA, L. (Budapesht, Vengriya); NAD<sup>I</sup>, L. [Nagy, L.] (Budapesht, Vengriya)  
Present state and some important problems of psychology in Hungary.  
Vop. psikhol. 10 no.6:163-166 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

BANK, Istvan; MOLNAR, Endre; TOROK, Piroska, dr.; RAKSANYI, Arpad, dr.;  
OROSZLAJZ, Istvan; FINALY, Lajos; NAGY L. Denes; SZABO, Zoltan,  
dr.

Possibilities for the agricultural utilization of sewage  
waters in Hungary. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.1:69-76 F'56.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for  
Szabo).

NAGY, L.

Radioactive isotopes and prospects for their use in the textile industry. p. 82.  
MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA. (Texilipari Muszaki es Tödományos Egyesület) Budapest.  
no. 2, Feb 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

NAGY, T.; PAVLICSEK, I.; NAGY, L.

On the transmission function of neutron choppers with straight slits. Acta phys Hung 16 no.3: 207-216'63.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by L.Pal.

NAGY, L.

"Characterization of the changes in soil temperature according to time  
and depth." p. 418

HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY. HYDROLOGICAL JOURNAL (Magyar Hidrológiai Társaság)  
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 38, No. 6, Dec. 1956.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959.

Uncl.

NAGY, L.; Szabo, B.

Alternation of frost in Debrecen. p. 309

Vol. 59, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1955

IDOJARAS  
BUDAPEST

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,  
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

MESZAROS, Gy.; MOLNAR, I.; NAGY, L.; SZITA, J.

Catgut sterilization by ionizing radiation. Acta chir. acad.  
sci. Hung. 6 no.3:245-257 '65.

1. Gesundheitsdienst der Ungarischen Volksarmee; Textilforschungs-  
institut; II. Pathologisches Institut (Direktor: Prof. Dr. L. Haran-  
ghy) der Medizinischen Universität Budapest; Bakteriologische  
Abteilung des Zentralinstituts für Gesundheitswesen. Submitted  
September 29, 1964.

GYERGYAY, F.; NAGY, L.; MALATINSZKY, Eve Gy.

Mitotic and histoenzymatic activities of the intestinal mucosa  
in atrophic human sucklings and in undernourished rats. Folia  
histochem. cytochem. (Krakow) 3 no.2:101-114 '65.

L 41178-66 T JK  
ACC NR: AP6030837

SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/66/011/001/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Sabau, Monica—Sabeu, M. (Doctor); Domokos, L.—Domokosh, L. (Doctor);  
Abraham, A.—Abragam, A. (Doctor); Nagy, L.—Nad', L. (Doctor)

ORG: IMF, Targu Mures

TITLE: Etiological role of atypical Esch. coli (of hemolytic type) in pediatric enterocolitis. [This paper was presented at a meeting at Section of Infectious Pathology, U.S.S.R., Mures-Autonoma Branch, Hungary, on 8 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia si epidemiologia, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: pediatrics, gastroenterology, blood chemistry, bacteria

ABSTRACT: In a study of enterocolitis in children, hemolyzing strains of Esch. coli were isolated in 31.04 percent of 960 cases. A relatively larger amount of hemolysis was produced in young cultures. The authors suggest that the hemolysin isolated from supernatant cultures in alkaline broth is of type A and probably a protein. The hemolysin was found to be thermolabile. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 35,814]

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B  
SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 26Oct64 / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 002  
OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 hs  
UDC: 616.348-002-02;576.851.48

DRAGOMIR, Emilian, ing.; NAGY, Ladislau, chemist;

Shoe finishing, an important factor in the achievement of  
quality productions. Industria usoara 10 no.6:231-236  
My '63.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Natural and Synthetic H-31  
Caoutchouc. Rubber.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79773.

Author : Nagy L., Weininger S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Manufacture of a High Grade of Microporous  
Sole [Leather] in the Cluj Factory (J. Herbak)

Orig Pub: Ind. usoara, 1957, 4, No 8, 352-359.

Abstract: A study on the practice in manufacturing micro-porous sole in "Janosh Herbak" factory revealed that a thick one-layer sole with a smooth inside and ribbed outside surface makes it possible to achieve a higher quality than a sole consisting of 2 layers half-thick, due to the fact that in a thicker layer it is easier to obtain uniform porosity. The dyes were constructed and

Card 1/3

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Natural and Synthetic H-31  
Caoutchouc. Rubber.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 79773.

Abstract: the methods for punching a thick, cm-layer sole were worked out. The following porosity-forming agents were investigated: diazoaminobenzene (I), benzyl sulfonyl dinitrosopiperazine (II), dinitroso pentamethylene tetromine (III), dinitrosopiperazine, urea nitrate; upon heating, they all evolve N<sub>2</sub>, which produces a better porosity than CO<sub>2</sub> because it is not adsorbed by hot rubber. In addition to that, I plays the part of an accelerator, plasticizer and a dye (yellow coloration); II requires a higher vulcanization temperature due to a higher decomposition temperature. They all produce a rubber with a volume weight of 0.3 to 0.8 grams/cm<sup>3</sup>. Of a special interest

Card 2/3

GYEROYAY, Franscisc, assist. prof.; NAGY, Ladislau; FAZEKAS, Andrei

Considerations on the histogenesis of Abrikossov's tumour.  
Rumanian M Rev. no.4:10-13 O-D '60.  
(MYOBLASTOMA)

ABSTRACT APR 1978

ABSTRACT APR 1978

**TITLE:** Study on the thermal conductivity of sintered iron parts in terms of some parameters of the sintering process, namely the pressure at which the powder was compressed, the sintering temperature and the duration of the process.

**SOURCE:** Constructia de masini, no. 10, 1964, 544-547

**TOPIC TAGS:** iron, powder metal, powder metal sintering, powder metal compaction, heat conductivity

**ABSTRACT** The authors studied the thermal conductivity of sintered iron parts in terms of some parameters of the sintering process, namely the pressure at which the powder was compressed, the sintering temperature and the duration of the process. Orig. Art. Incl.: 2 figures, 4 formulas and 6 tables.

**ASSOCIATION:** none

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, TD

**SUBMITTED:** 00

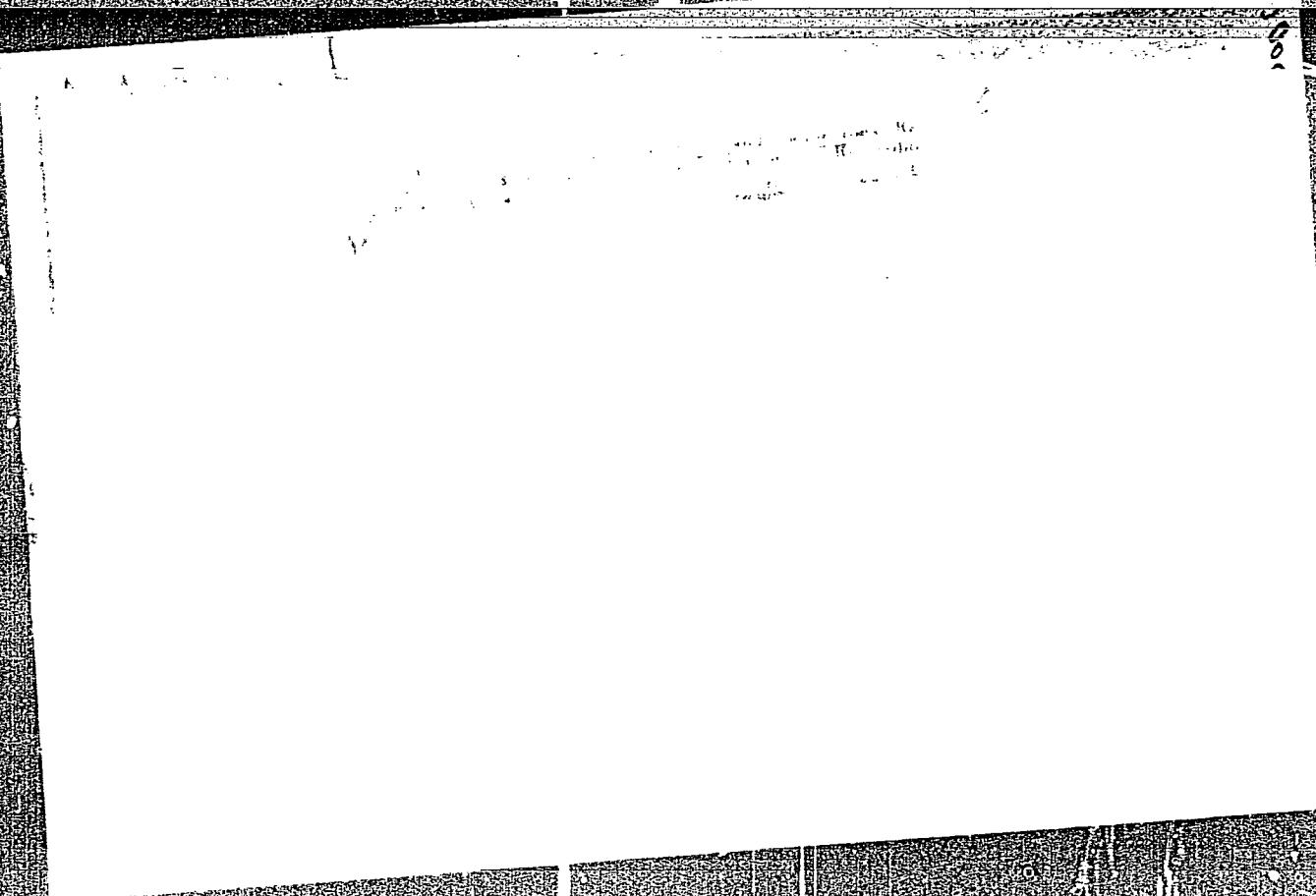
OTHER: 003

JPRS

**NR REF Sov:** 001

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1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001136010



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0011360100

NAGY, L.: PAL, L: PALLAGI, D.

Frequency dependence of the permeability of magnetite in microwave electromagnetic fields.  
p.15. (Kozlemenyel, Budapest, Vol. 20, no. 1/2, 1956)

NAGYL.

✓ 2001. The titration of silver and iodide ions with reversible redox adsorption-indicator. II. J. Bogárd and L. Nagy. (Rákosi Matyas Politechnikai Műszaki Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary). Magyar Kem. Foly., 1956, 62 (2), 43-45.—The redox indicator Patent blue V (Azure blue S) is used for the titration of I<sup>-</sup> or Ag<sup>+</sup> soln. containing a little free I<sup>-</sup>. The indicator, adsorbed on the AgI, is oxidised by the I<sup>-</sup> or HIO<sub>3</sub> formed in the presence of a very small excess of Ag<sup>+</sup>. Owing to different redox-potential relations, the indicator is not oxidised by HIO<sub>3</sub> when in solution. When working with 0.1 N soln., if 0.1 N alcoholic I (1 drop) is added when Ag<sup>+</sup> soln. is titrated, or 0.1 N KIO<sub>3</sub> (1 drop) when an I<sup>-</sup> soln. is determined, the end-points agree with those of potentiometric determinations. Vigorous shaking is important. The end-point is still visible in 0.0003 N soln. Large amounts of foreign salts (except halides), and strong acids (e.g., not more than 10 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) do not interfere. A. G. Pero

C

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 9, 1959, 19895

Author : Nagy, L.

Inst : Central Research Institute of Physics, Budapest,  
Hungary

Title : Shower Production at Small Thicknesses of Absorption

Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 9, No 1-2, 63-72

Abstract : The author has investigated the behavior of the first  
part of the Rossi curve for various absorbers. Showers  
produced by mesons, electrons, and photons were segregat-  
ed.

Card 1/1

Distr: 4B3d

27  
15

Determination of fluorine in cryolite and aluminum fluoride  
Lapok 91, 100-8(1968). An argentometric method with  
potentiometric titration was developed to enable detns.  
which were accurate to within  $\pm 0.1\%$  and gave parallel  
results within 0.3%. Mix a 0.25 g. sample thoroughly with  
1 g. quartz powder and 4 g.  $KNa(CO_3)_2$  and fuse in a Pt  
crucible at  $<700^\circ$ . When no more  $CO_2$  develops (15-30  
min.), cool and suspend in a 300-ml. beaker with 100 ml. hot  
water. Allow to stand 2 hrs. and filter the suspension into  
a 250-ml. volumetric flask and fill to the mark. Dil. 50  
ml. of the soln. to 100 ml., add  $N HCl$  until the soln. is  
red with methyl orange, heat to  $70^\circ$ , and, with stirring,  
slowly add 100 ml. 1%  $PbCl_2$  soln. heated to  $70^\circ$ . Neutral-  
ize the soln. contg. the ppt. with 0.2N NaOH until the yellow  
color appears. Let stand 2-4 hrs., collect the ppt. on a G-3  
glass filter, wash 3 times with said  $PbCl_2$  soln. (I), and  
twice with 50%  $RtOH$ . Dissolve in 10 ml. 25%  $HNO_3$  in a  
200-ml. beaker and titrate potentiometrically with 0.1N  
 $AgNO_3$ . Prep. I by dilg. 20-5 ml. 1%  $Na^+$  soln., adding  
2.5 g. NaCl, neutralizing with  $N H_3Cl$ , pptg.  $PbCl_2$  with  
 $PbCl_2$ , and satg. water with the washed ppt. Electrodes  
used are  $AgCl$  (on a Pt wire sealed in a glass tube deposit  
Ag from a 5% K Ag cyanide soln. at 5 ma./sq. cm., then  
used as an anode, chlorinate it in a  $N HCl$  soln. at 2 ma./  
sq. cm.) and a calomel or Cu amalgam (rub the polished end  
of Cu wire under the surface of dil.  $HNO_3$  with Hg by using  
absorbent cotton fastened to the end of a glass rod and place  
it into a glass tube filled with agar jelly made with a 0.1N  
 $KNO_3$  soln.).

L. G. AYAL

NAGY, L.

15

Determination of fluorine in cryolite and aluminum fluoride. II. János Bognár and Lajos Nagy (Németzeti Műszaki Egyetem, Miskolc, Hung.) *Vivessz Lápor* 91, 338-40 (1958); cf. C.A. 52, 18073c. A semimicromethod was developed. Thoroughly mix 0.1 g. sample with 0.3 g. quartz powder and 1.5 g. KNa(CO<sub>3</sub>) and fuse in a Pt crucible at 700°. After 15 min., cool and disperse in a 200-ml. beaker in 50 ml. hot H<sub>2</sub>O. After standing 2 hrs., filter the suspension into a 250-ml. volumetric flask and fill to the mark. Neutralize 50 ml. of the filtrate in a 200-ml. beaker with HCl until red with methyl orange indicator. Heat to 70° and, under stirring, slowly add 50 ml. 1% PbCl<sub>2</sub> soln. heated to 70°. Neutralize the soln. contg. the ppt. with 0.2N NaOH until the yellow color appears. Allow to stand 24 hrs., collect the ppt. on a G-3 glass filter, wash 3 times with 10 ml. each satd. PbCl<sub>2</sub> soln. and twice with 10 ml. each 50% EtOH. Dissolve in 5 ml. hot 25% HNO<sub>3</sub> and titrate potentiometrically with 0.1N AgNO<sub>3</sub> soln. with a calomel electrode. This method is accurate to within 0.07% with standard deviation of  $\pm 0.01$  ml. An alternative procedure with mercurimetric titration was also developed. Ppt. the PbCl<sub>2</sub> and wash it as in the 1st method. Dissolve the ppt. in 5 ml. hot 4.0N NaOH soln. (owing to the formation of a basic Pb salt the soln. will assume a temporary brown-red color at this stage). Under cooling add 10 ml. 1.84 sp. gr. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 1 drop K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> soln., and 0.3 ml. indicator (0.1% Setoglaucline 0 or 0.1% Astra Blue G soln.). Titrate with a 0.1N Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> soln. until the greenish yellow color changes to a carnation red shade. As the color change is slow, although very sharp, the last drops must be added slowly. Undue diln. of the soln. (rinsing of the filter, etc.) must be avoided. One ml. 0.1N Hg(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> soln. equals 0.0019 g. F. L. G. Arval *Jay*

JW  
1/1

NAGY, L. GY.

✓ Comparative studies on the determination of specific surface areas by liquid adsorption. G. Schay, L. Gy. Nagy, and T. Szekrenyesy (Polytech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Periodica Polytech.* 4, 95-117 (1960).—Three methods of detg. surface area were applied to  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$ , and C adsorbents. (1) Adsorption isotherms for miscible liquid pairs (e.g. mixts. of EtOH, benzene, cyclohexane, pyridine, etc.) were plotted as  $x_1$  (decrease of amt. of component I in soln.) vs.  $x_1$  (mol. fraction of component I), and any linear portion extrapolated to  $x_1 = 0$ . The intercept was assumed to give the amt. of component I, and the slope gave the total amt. of components I and II, in the surface layer. (2) Similar measurements with partially miscible liquids (e.g. BuOH in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) yielding Brunauer Type I isotherms gave the amt. in the surface layer from extrapolation of amt. adsorbed to satn. (3) Total heat of immersion (in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) was measured calorimetrically, and surface areas relative to a reference sample of known (B.E.T.) area were evaluated. Method (3) is useful for relative measurements on samples of the same material, whereas (1) yields results in agreement with the B.E.T. method and may be used for abs. surface area measurement.

George L. Gaines, Jr.

DEZSI, Istvan; ERDELYEZKY, Zsigmond; NAGY, Lajos; ORIENT, Otto

Dunys type spectrometer with semicircular focusing. Koz fiz kozl MTA  
(EEAI 10:4)  
8 no.2/3:173-179 '60.

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete  
(for Dezsi). 2. Muszaki Egyetem Atomfizikai Tanszek (for Erdelyeszky)  
, Muszaki Egyetem, Fizikai Intezet (for Nagy). 4. Kozponti  
Elelmiszeripari Kutato Intezet (for Orient)  
(Spectrometer)

NAGY Lajos Gyorgy; ACHAY, Geza

Surface determination of adsorbents from the adsorption isotherm of two-component liquid mixtures. Magy kem folyoir 66 no.1:31-37 Ja '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Fizikai-Kemiai Tanszeke. 2. "Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Schay).

SCHAY, Géza; NAGY, Lajos Gyorgy; SZEKRENYESY, Tamas

Surface determination by means of immersion heat. Magy kem  
folyoir 66 no.7:271-275 Jl '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Fizikai Kemial Tanszeke. 2."Magyar  
Kemial Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

SCHAY, G., prof. (Budapest, XI., Sztoczek u.2); NAGY, L.Gy. (Budapest, XI.,  
Sztoczek u.2); SZEKFENYESY, T. (Budapest, XI., Sztoczek u.2)

Comparative studies on the adsorption equilibrium of liquid  
mixtures on solid-liquid resp. liquid-gas interfaces. Periodica  
polytechn chem 6 no.2:91-111 '62.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University,  
Budapest. 2. Editorial Board member, "Periodica Polytechnica  
Chemical Engineering" (for Schay).

NAGY, L. Gy. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8)

Thermodynamic investigation of the interfacial properties  
of liquid mixtures. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.2:75-91  
'63.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University,  
Budapest.

NAGY, L.Gy. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8); BODNAR, J. (Budapest,  
XI., Budafoki ut 8); DEMJEN, Z. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8);  
SANDOR, J. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8); SZERENYESI, T.  
(Budapest, XI., Budafoki ut 8)

Neutron activation investigation of impurities of high purity  
gallium. Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.2:147-167 '63.

1. Department for Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University,  
Budapest.

NAGY, Lajos Gyorgy, dr. (Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8); SZOKOLYI, Laszlo  
(Budapest, XI., Budafoki u.8)

Investigation of some motor oil additives by neutron activation.  
Periodica polytechn chem 8 no.1:41-62 '64.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Polytechnical University,  
Budapest. Presented by Prof. Dr. G. Schay.

SCHAY, Geza; NAGY, Lajos Gyorgy

Possibilities for determining the specific surface of adsorbents by means of the adsorption isotherms of liquid mixtures. Magy kem lap 19 no. 4:173-179 Ap '64.

1. Budapest University of Technical Sciences.

L 37830-66

EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6028494

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/006/0625/0633

AUTHOR: Zsoldos, Tibor--Zholdosh, T.; Csovári, Mihalyne--Chevari, M.; Toth, Arpad--  
Tot, A.; Nagy, Lajos--Nad', L.

ORG: Health Service, Low-Activity Measurement Laboratory, Ore Mining Company of  
the Mecsek, Pecs (Mecseki Ercbányaszati Vallalat, Egeszsegugyi Szolgálat,  
Alacsonyaktivitású Laboratorium)

TITLE: Determination of natural uranium in the urine by means of alpha-counting

SOURCE: Kísérleti orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 625-633

TOPIC TAGS: natural uranium, urology, toxicology, radiation measurement

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the determination of natural uranium in the urine. Following the initial preparation of the urine, the uranium can be extracted with a 10 per cent ammonium carbonate solution of tributyl phosphate. Following repeated extraction with a 10 per cent ammonium carbonate solution, the sample remaining after distillation is prepared and its activity is measured with a low-background  $\alpha$  counter. A  $95 \pm 3$  per cent recovery can be achieved with this method. The toxicology of uranium compounds is discussed briefly, the literature data on the maximal permissible concentration (MPC) values of uranium in the urine are quoted and the MPC values recommended by the authors are given. The effects of ammonium carbonate and nitric acid concentration, the extraction time as well as the number of extractions on recovery have been investigated. The distribution of nitric acid between the aqueous and organic phases has been studied and the optimal conditions of the method are described in the article. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 12Feb65 / ORIG REF: 018 / OTH REF: 029

Card 1/1 mcp

0917 02256

L 39548-66 EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) WW/GD/GG/RM  
ACC NR: AP6008586 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/002/0091/0091

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Nagy, Lajos

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Solid-state radiation-copolymerization of acrylic amide and acrylic acid

SOURCE: Magyar kemial folyoirat, v. 71, no. 2, 1965, 91

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, radiation polymerization, solid state, amide, aliphatic carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT: The solid system of acrylic amide and acrylic acid has a phase-diagram with two eutectic points, and a molecular compound of 1:2 molar ration is present which has the highest melting point. The rate of copolymerization is the greatest in the eutectic points, and goes through a minimum at the composition corresponding to the molecular compound. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 13Nov64 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1. 11b

L 41776-66 EWP(j)/T LIP(c) W/RM  
ACC NR: AP6031684 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/010/0442/0447

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Nagy, Lajos 32

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutató Intezet) B 1

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-state radiation polymerization. Part 9: Gamma-ray initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate in the liquid and solid state

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folycirat, v. 71, no. 10, 1965, 442-447

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, cyanogen compound

ABSTRACT: The initial reaction period was linear with respect to time; however, as the temperature approached the melting point, the polymerization rate increased in solid-state polymerization. The polymerization process was shown to be governed by a radical mechanism. Some insoluble polymers also form; the amount of these polymers depends on the parameters of the polymerization. The swelling characteristics in acetone of the polymers formed by liquid and solid-state polymerization, respectively, are different. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 26Mar65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1

L 47254-56 EW (J) T Lengyel RM

ACC NR: AP6034689

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/003/0112/0115

HARDY, Gyula; NAGY, Lajos; and CSER, Ferenc; Plastic Industries Research Institute (Monyagipari Kutato Intezet), Budapest.

3c2

B

"Investigations in the Field of Radiation-Induced Solid State Polymerization.  
XIV. Gamma-Radiation-Induced Polymerization of Allyl Palmitate"

Budapest, Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Vol 72, No 3, Mar 1966; pp 112-115.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: Radiation polymerization of allyl palmitate follows kinetics of linear character both in the liquid and solid states. The dependence of the rate of polymerization on the temperature shows a maximum in the solid state near the melting point. Degradative chain transfer characteristic of allylic compounds has been observed both in the liquid and solid states. The radical mechanism of the polymerization in both states is unequivocally proved by the inhibiting efficiency of inhibitors. The solid system consisting of p-benzoquinone and allyl palmitate may be characterized by an extreme eutectic point corresponding to 7.6 mole-% of p-benzoquinone. The particularly high efficiency of inhibitors in the solid state polymerization of monomers containing a long aliphatic chain substituent is interpreted on the basis of the X-ray diffraction patterns.

Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, x ray diffraction pattern, polymerization kinetics

SUB CODE: 005, SUBM DATE: 22 Jun 65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 005

Cord 1F1

0921 1318

L-47521-66 EWP(1)/1 63/DM  
ACC NR: X10035010

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/C02/0211/0219

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula--Khardi, D. (Doctor), Nagy, Lajos--Nad', L. and Cser, Ferenc--Cser,  
F. of the Research Institute for the Plastics Industry in Budapest.

30

"Investigations in the Field of Radiation-Induced Solid-State Polymerization. Part 14:  $\gamma$ -Radiation-Initiated Polymerization of Allyl Palmitate"

27/

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2,  
1966, pp 211-219.

7

Abstract: [English article; Part 13 is scheduled for publication in Magyar Kemial Folyoirat] The  $\gamma$ -radiation-induced polymerization of allyl palmitate was investigated in the liquid and in the solid state. The kinetic curves for the solid-state polymerization were linear up to a 20% conversion. Maximum liquid-state polymerization occurred at 0°C; solid-state polymerization, at around the melting point. In both cases a radical polymerization reaction took place, as evidenced by the substantial effectiveness of radical inhibitors. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, radical polymerization

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 13 Aug 65 / ORIG REP: 003 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

L 45945-66 EWP(j)/T IJP(c) GG/RM/NW  
ACC NR: AP6017872 (A)

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/004/0345/0355

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gy.; Nagy, L.

32 31

B

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest

TITLE: Investigations in the field of radiation-induced solid state polymerization, IX.  
Gamma-ray initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate in the liquid and solid state

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 345-355

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization kinetics, polymerization rate, gamma ray, radical polymerization, organic cyanate compound

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of the  $\gamma$ -ray-initiated polymerization of triallyl cyanurate were investigated by conventional techniques in the solid state at 25, 0, and -78°C, and in the liquid state at 30, 50, and 70°C. The irradiation time vs conversion-% plots were nearly straight in all instances (following a brief induction period), indicating linear kinetics. The polymerization rate in the solid state was the highest at approximately the melting point, 25°C; higher than that in the liquid state at 30°C, indicating that the fixed position of the monomer molecules in the crystal lattice creates favorable conditions for the orientation of the growing radicals to polymerize. The activation energy for polymerization was 2.42 kcal/mole in the solid state and 6.00 kcal/mole in the liquid state. The rate of solid-state polymerization was proportional to

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6017872

the 0.6th power of the irradiation dose rate. The polymerization reaction was of the radical type. An insoluble (acetone or benzene) crosslinked polymer formed above a conversion of 80% in the liquid state and above about 15% in the solid state. Additives such as diphenylpicrylhydrazyl or p-benzoquinone reduced the polymerization rate. Above a conversion of about 45% the polymer obtained in the solid state reaction absorbed less acetone than did that obtained in the liquid state. The IR spectra were prepared by Mrs. Gy. Baranyi on KBr disks. The authors wish to thank her here for her kind cooperation. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 hs

NAGY, Lajos

Some further idea concerning the system of central railroad stations.  
Kozleked kozl 18 no.5:73-74 F '62.

NAGY, Lajos

Centralized highway transportation and the Fuel and Building  
Material Trade Enterprise. Kozleked kozl 18 no.44:791  
4 N '62.

1. Belkereskedelmi Miniszterium Tuzeloszer es Epitoanyag  
Ertekesito Vallalat Foigazgatosaga.

NAGY, Lajos

Branch lines of the Hungarian State Railways and the  
shipment of goods. Kozleked kozl 20 no.5876-78 2 F'64.

NAGY, János

Centralizing railroad loading work in larger localities. Koz-  
leked kozl 20 no.162255-256 19 Apr'64

NAGY, Lajos

Transportation problems. Kozleked kozl 20 no.38:631 20 S '64.

20533

26.2358

AUTHOR: E. Nagy Lajos

TITLE: Ultra-High Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Magyar Hiradástechnika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 185 - 188

TEXT: Research on ultra-high vacuum which is a pressure of less than  $10^{-7}$  mm Hg was started after World War II. Ultra-high vacuum is necessary in designing special vacuum tubes and surface examination of semi-conductors used in transistors. In nuclear physics the ultra-high vacuum is used in elementary particle accelerators. Vacuum with a pressure of  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-7}$  mm Hg can be obtained by conventional methods and are measured with the Dushman ionization gage. The author reviews Alpert's method of generating ultra-high vacuum, which was published in 1953. The Bayard-Alpert ionization gage is suitable for measuring vacuum up to  $10^{-10}$  mm Hg. Dushman and Wagener have examined the sensitivity of ionization gages which depends on the composition of the gas. The Bayard-Alpert gage was improved by Nottingham. The method of generating vacuum with getters (titanium, tantalum, zirconium) is also under development. Titanium getter is used for generating vacuum in the Soviet OGRA thermonuclear equipment. The MTA Műszaki Fizikai Kutató

H/009/60/000/005/003/004  
A211/A026

Card 1/2

20533

H/009/60/000/005/003/004  
A211/A026

Ultra-High Vacuum

Intézet Elektrófizikai Laboratoriuma (Electronic Physics Laboratory of the Technical Physics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) succeeded in generating a  $10^{-10}$  mm Hg vacuum. This vacuum was measured with a gage constructed by the Laboratory on the basis of the Bayard-Alpert ionization gage. A lecture by Lajos Ernst delivered at the Szilárt Test Fizikai Kolloquium (Conference on Solid Body Physics) held in Balatonfüred dealt with field electronic microscopic analysis conducted in ultra-high vacuum. The same subject was dealt with in a lecture by Péter Roboz held at the "Eotvos Loránd" Fizikai Társulat (Physical Society). This article contains a report presented by the author to a meeting of the Hiradástechnikai Tudományos Egyesület (Telecommunication Engineering Scientific Association) on November 24, 1959. There are 4 figures and 13 references: 11 English, 1 Hungarian and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Műszaki Fizikai Kutató Intézet (MTA Technical Physics Research Institute)

Card 2/2

NAGY, Lajos

Problems of noise reduction in machine shops. Munkavédelem  
10 no.4/6:7-18 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Labor Protection, Central  
Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Budapest.

VACZ, Istvan; NAGY, Lajos

Ultravacuum manometer ultravaccum production. Muszaki kozl MTA 27  
no.3/4:293-311 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Fizikai Kutato Intezet  
Elektronfizikai Laboratorium.  
(Electron tubes) (Manometer)

NAGY, Lajos

Noise measurement experiences in the Ball Plant. Munkavedelem  
8 no.1/3:13-15 '62.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsra Munkavadelmi Tudomanyos  
Kutato Intezete.

NAGY, Lajos

Experiences and porposals in connection with the noise measurement of the inner space of ships. Munkavedelem 8 no.7/9:10-12 '62.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Taracsa Munkavedelmi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet.

Z.Nagy, Lajos

Noise sources of semiconductors. Fiz. szemle 12 no.6:181-185  
Je '62.

l. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Műszaki Fizikai Kutató Intézete.

NAGY, Lajos

Statistical evaluation of noise and vibration measurements of  
transmission. Munkavadsellem 9 no.4/6:18-20 '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsra Munkavedelmi Tudomanyos  
Kutato Intezet.

ACC NR: AP6032672

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/002/0071/0074

AUTHOR: Hardy, Gyula; Nagy, Lajos

ORG: Research Institute for the Plastics Industry, Budapest (Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet)

TITLE: Investigations in the field of solid-phase radiation polymerization. Part 12:  
Gamma-radiation-initiated copolymerization of acrylic acid and acrylamide in the  
solid-state, liquid state, and supercooled-liquid state

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, no. 2, 1966, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, copolymerization, acrylic acid

ABSTRACT: In all media investigated the copolymerization rate was the highest if the two components were present in the eutectic ratio, i.e., 2:1 molar ratio of acrylic acid:acrylamide. The rate was higher in the supercooled-liquid state, and proceeded according to an ionic mechanism, than in either the solid or the liquid state. The phase diagrams involved and the results of the experiments were presented and discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JPRS: 34,805]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

b1c

0919 2497

NAGY, Lajos.

~~Progress of the Hungarian radio industry. Radio no.2:15 F '55.~~  
(MLRA 8:3)  
(Hungary—Radio industry)

NAGY, L.

Telecommunication in Hungary. p.13. (WIADOMOSCI TELEKOMUNIKACYJNE, Warszawa, Vol. 24,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

NAGY, L.

"Installation of electric meters."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 3, March 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

NAGY, L.; FRIGYES, L.

Hungarian-short-microwave television communication. p. 72.

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesület) Budapest,  
Hungary. Vol. 10, no. 2, Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.  
Unclassified

FELSZEGHY, E.; NAGY, L.; BOGDAN, M.

Tables and exergetic diagrams. Pt. 1. Studia Univ B-B S.  
Chem 9 no. 1;111-118 '64.

KOPPANY, Gy.; HILLE, Alfred; KAKAS, Jozsef; FUTO, Jozsef; KERI,  
Menyhert; PECZELY, Gyorgy; KOZMA, Bela; SZAPPANOS, Andras;  
AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gusztav; PAPP, Laszlo; EELL, Bela;  
MARTOS, Andras; BACSO, Nandor; HAJOSY, Ferenc; CSAPODY,  
Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo, igazgato foorvos; DONASZY, Erno;  
BORONKAI, Pal; ANTAL, Emanuel; TANCZER, Tibor; OZORAI,  
Zoltan

The 10th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological  
Society in Sopron. Idojaras 68 no.4:249-250 Jl-Ag '64.

1. President, Hungarian Meteorological Society (for Hille).
2. Editor, "Idojaras" (for Kakas). 3. Editorial Board  
Member, "Idojaras", Budapest (for Ambrozy, Bell, Keri,  
Ozorai).

NAGY, Lajos, okleveles banyamernok; MIHALICS, Imre, okleveles banyamernok;  
TUTH, Sandor, okleveles banyamernok

Development of Hungary's mining as reflected in projecting. II.  
Brown coal and lignite mining in Dunantul. Bány lap 95  
no.8/9:520-529 Ag-S '62.

1. Banyaszati Tervezo Intezet, Budapest.

NAGY, Lajos, okleveles banyamernok, osztalyvezeto fomernok;  
JUHASZ, Jozsef, okleveles banyamernok

Achievements in technical development at the Oroszlany  
coal mines. Bany lap 97 no.4:246-257 Ap '64.

Division of Technical Development, Oroszlany Coal Mining  
Enterprise.

NAGY, Lajos, okleveles banyamernok

Mechanized supporting constructions in the Oroszlany mines.  
Bany lap 96 no.11:888 N '63.

1. Oroszlanyi Szenbanya Vallalat, Oroszlany.

BOGNAR, Janos; NAGY, Lajos

Indirect argentometric and mercurimetric determination of  
fluorion by potentiometric or redoxy end-point indication.  
Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 9:335-341 S '59.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyesem II. szamu Kemial Tanszeke,  
Miskolc.

NAGY, Lajos; SCHAY, Geza

Adsorption of two-component liquid mixtures on solid boundary surfaces. Pt. 1. Magy kem folyoir 70 no. 1: 33-44 Ja '64.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Fizikai-Kemiai Tanszeke.
2. "Magyar Kemial Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Schay).

HARDY, Gyula; NAGY, Lajos

Solid phase radiation copolymerization of acryl-amide and  
acrylic acid. Magy kem folyoir 71 no.2:91 F '65.

1. Research Institute of the Plastics Industry, Budapest.  
Submitted November 13, 1964.

HAGY, Lajos, alezredes; BERKEKY, Istvan, ornamey

Deformation of metal sheets by blasting. Elet tud 20 n. 14:640-  
643 9 Ap '65.

NAGY, Lajos, vegyeszmernok

Practical application of isotopes. Cukor 13 no.11:306-309 N '60.

1. Selyipi Cukorgyar

BARTHA, Lajos, a nevelestudomanyok (pszichologia) kandidatusa; NAGY, Laszlo,  
munkatars

Present state of psychology in Hungary and some of its main  
problems. Magy tud 70 no.3:182-190 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Gyermeklektani Intezete igazga-  
toja (for Bartha). 2. Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart Kozponti  
Bizottsaga Tudomanyos es Kulturalis Osztalya (for Nagy).

HAGY, Laszlo, dr.

BOROS, Sandor, dr.; HAGY, Laszlo, dr.

The effect of overstress on the crown and root of the tooth.

Fogrov. szemle 47 no.5:134-138 May 54.

(TEETH

eff. of mechanical strain on crown & root)

(PERIODONTIUM, physiol.

eff. of mechanical strain on root & radical periodontium)

NAGY, Laszlo

Characteristics of the process of apperception in school children  
in the course of the practical application of knowledge. Magy  
pszichol szemle 20 no.3:425-437 '63.

TOTH ZSIGA, Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo

An appeal for contest! Elelm ipar 11 no.9/10;219 N '57.

1. Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet  
Cukoripari Szakosztalya (for Toth Zsiga).
2. Eleimezesugyi Miniszterium Cukoripari Igazgatosaga  
(for Nagy).

TOTH ZSIGA, Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo

Appeal for contest. Elelm ipar 11 no.11/12:270 D\*57

1. Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet  
Cukoripari Szakosztalya (for Toth Zsiga). 2. Elelmzesesugyi  
Miniszterium Cukoripari Igazgatosaga (for Nagy).

NACY, L. 1951

(Pathophysiol. Inst., U. of Budapest)

"Experimental Deficiency Lesions of the Gastrointestinal Tract."

Acta Physiol (Budapest), 1951 2/1 suppl (32)  
No abst. in Exc. Med.

VEGHELYI, Peter, dr.,; NAGY, Laszlo, dr.

Hypothermia and hibernation VIII. Hypothermia and artificial hibernation in poliomyelitis. Orv. hetil. 97 no.2:44-45 8 Jan 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Gyermekklinikajának (igazgató: Gegezi Kiss Pal dr. egyet. tanár) és a Fövarosi Laszlo Kórház I. sz. Belosztalyának (főorvos: Kalocsay Kalman dr.) kozleménye.

(POLIOMYELITIS, BULBAR, ther.  
artif. hibernation & hypothermia (Hun))

(HIBERNATION, artif.  
in bulbar polio. with induced hypothermia (Hun))

(BODY TEMPERATURE  
hypothermia, induced, ther. use in bulbar polio. with  
artif. hibernation (Hun))

NAGY, Laslo, dr.

~~Our points of view in connection with some therapeutic problems.~~  
Tuberkulosis 10 no.1-2:28-32 Jan-Feb 57.

1. A matrahazai Allami Tudobeteggyogyintezet (igazgato:  
Lanyi, Andor, dr.) kozlemense.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.  
indic. & evaluation of various ther. methods. (Hun))

Nagy L. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/6 Pediatrics June 58

1741. RESPIRATORY PARALYSIS DUE TO INFANTILE CONVULSIONS TREATED  
IN THE IRON LUNG - Csecsemőkori ecclampsia szövődményeként fellépett  
légzésbénulás kezelése vastíddóvel - Giszti A., Nagy L. and Tóth  
L. - ORV. HETIL. 1957, 98/1-4 (19-20)

Iron lung treatment was successful in 2 cases. Its use is justified by the fact that  
the condition responsible for the paralysis of the respiratory centres in convulsive  
states is reversible, being due to the state of hypoxia that also affects other nerv-  
ous centres.

Lentini - Rome

A 116 7 LA 266

MEREI, Gyula, dr.; HARSFALVY, Erzsebet, dr.; NAGY, Laszlo, dr.

Results in the therapy of laryngeal cancer based on the  
autopsy data of the institute. Orv. hetil. 98 no.9:209-212  
3 Mar 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Korbonctani  
Intezetenek (igazgato: Haranghy, Laszlo, dr. egyet. tanar,  
a MTA lev. tagja) kozlemenye.

(LARYNX, neoplasms  
ther., evaluation of ther. methods on basis of  
autopsy data (Hun))

TAMASI, Pal, dr.; MAJOR, Vencel, dr.; NAGY, Laszlo, dr.

Laryngological aspects of modern therapy in respiratory paralysis.  
Orv. hetil. 98 no.19:497-502 12 May 57.

1. A Laslo Korhaz Pul-orr-gege Osztalyanak (foorvos: Tamasi, Pal  
dr.) es VI. Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Boda, Domokos, dr.)  
kozlemenye.

(RESPIRATION

paralysis. ther., laryngol. aspects (Hun))

(PARALYSIS, ther.

resp., paralysis, laryngol. aspects (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/11 General Path. Nov 59

3323. GEOTRICHOSIS (German text) - Nagy L., Mánár L. and Flóridán E.  
II. Pathol.-Anat. Inst., Klin. für Haut- und Geschl.-Krankh., Med. Univ.,  
Budapest - ZBL. ALLG. PATH. PATH. ANAT. 1958, 98/7-8 (374-379) Illus. 5  
Report on a case of geotrichosis in a 64-year-old male, with a fatal issue. The sub-  
division given in the literature (geotrichosis of the mouth, intestine, air passages  
and lungs) is now extended to include cutaneous and septic groups. In the case de-  
scribed, showing the features of sepsis and numerous purulent skin pustules, the  
fungus elements were cultivated from most of the organs.

Horn - Brno (V. 13)

NAGY, Laszlo, Dr.

The use of iron lung for intratracheal artificial respiration with periodically increased pressure. Orv. hetil. 100 no.2:86-87 11 Jan 59.

1. A Fovarosi Taracs Laszlo korhazanak kozlemenye.

(RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL

intratracheal resp. with periodically increased pressure  
using iron lung (Hun))

PATAKY, Zsigmond, dr.; NAGY, Laszlo, dr.; POPIK, Ervin, dr.

Primary argentaffin tumor developing from the head of the pancreas. Orv.hetil. 100 no.3:1419-1420 S '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Hedri Endre dr. egyetemi tanár) és a II. sz. Korbonctani Intezetenek (igazgató: Haranghy László dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.  
(PANCREAS neoplasms)  
(ARGENTAFFINOMA case reports)

NAGY, Laszlo, dr.; STEKKER, Karoly, dr.

Osteoplastic pneumopathy. Tuberkulosis 13 no.9:279-281 S '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Korbonctani  
Intezetenek (Ig.: Haranghy Laszlo dr. egy. tanar, az MTA lev.  
tagja) es az I. az. Belgyogyaszati klinikajának (Ig.: Rusznyak  
Istvan dr. egy. tanar, akademikus) kozlemenye

(LUNG DISEASES)

(OSSIFICATION)

Nagy, Laszlo, dr.; LEVAI, Janos, dr.

Prolonged artificial respiration in patients with myasthenia  
gravis. Orv.hetil. 101 no.38:1341-1343 18 S '60.

1. Fovarosi Laszlo Korhaz  
(MYASTHENIA GRAVIS compl.)  
(RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL)